of the party instead of his country.'
Barrett was given several rounds of "It is true that Martin Van Buren's nom-nation was rejected by the Senate," said ir. Cooper, of Florida, interrupting the dassachusetts Representative, "but is it not also true that in 1836 the people of the United States vindicated Mr. Van Buren by electing him President of the United States? (Applause on the Democratic side.) I give you notice," he added, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "that Mr. Bayard may be vindicated in the same manner." The Republicans were amused at this prediction of Mr. Cooper regarding the pos-sible future vindication of Mr. Bayard and broke into a cheer, when Mr. Barrett called Mr. Cooper's attention to the fact that

our years after Mr. Van Buren's vindica-

tion in 1840 "he was buried so deep that he was never heard of afterward." CRISP TRIES IRONY. Ex-Speaker Crisp replied to Mr. Barrett in rather an ironical tone. The purpose of the resolution, he said, was evidently to thing on which to air their views of protection. He did not think, he said, that any of the House believed that this resolution contained grounds for impeachment. "If you impeach Mr. Bayard for those words," said the ex-Speaker, "you must impeach a majority of the American people." The Republicans jeered at this, but Mr. Crisp proceeded to recall the overwhelming Republican defeat that followed the enact-ment of the McKinley protective measure. He added that now if the Republicans be-

should be brave enough to frame and pass a bill. It was the only way they could justify their position.

Mr. McCall followed Mr. Crisp, and said that Mr. Bayard's violent partisan speech Bayard, he said, had misrepresented the American people by saying they needed a strong master. The people of the United States had no master. The President was their servant. He moved to amend his reslution so as to include in it the extract from Mr. Bayard's speech incorporated in

lieved so heartly in high protection they

the McCall resolu Mr. Dingley followed Mr. McCall and took the ground that Mr. Bayard was an embassador of the United States and the question was whether he should so far forget his duties as to denounce the policy of one-half of the people of the United States. "Has the embassador of this country the right to go upon the platform in a foreign country and denounce one-half of the people in the terms used by Mr. Bayard?" asked Mr. Dingley... Mr. Crisp-Any citizen, no matter who he

the right to say what he thinks upon In reply to a question by Mr. Crisp, Mr. Dingley declared, smid applause on the Republican side, that his personal opin-ion was that the offense of Mr. Bayard was mpeachable and the embassador ought to be impeached by the House. Whether it was policy for the House to impeach was

"I am very glad to get the gentleman's pinion," said Mr. Crisp.
"I believe," concluded Mr. Dingley, "that an example should be made of some o these gentlemen who are constantly violating the principles and propriety of official life. Mr. Bayard should be publicly con-

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, asked why the Republicans, if they were so solicitous the conduct of our representatives abroad, had not recalled Robert C. Schenck, the United States minister to Great Britain, who had been guilty of cheating the English with worthless mining stock? The Remake a reply.

MR. CUMMINGS'S HUMOR. Mr. Cummings, of New York, who got the fluor at this point, injected some humor into the debate. He said that he did not know whether the pending resolution had been brought into the House under false pretenses, but he did know that the resolution another editor (Mr. Dingley.) He himself parent relish. Rev. Father Timothy

they at last spoke from the floor of the resolution should go the judiciary and not for a spiritual adviser. the foreign affairs committee. He might be doubtful as to the propriety of impeaching Mr. Bayard, but he did believe that the Edinburgh speech should be condemned and that it was the duty of the House of tepresentatives to express its disapproval by adopting a resolution of censure.

Mr. Turner took the position that Mr. Bayard's utterances, if correctly reported, did not even constitute an impropriety. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, denounced in unmeasured terms the course of Mr. Bayard.
After some further debate by Messrs. McCreary, Grow, Money and McGuire, Mr. Barrett, on the suggestion of Mr. Hitt, re-quested unanimous consent that his resolution be so modified that that portion of the resolution making it mandatory on the committee to report "by impeachment or otherwise," should be stricken out. There was some parliamentary sparring over the point as to whether the striking out those words would not divest the resolution of its privileged nature, which the Speaker decided in the negative, whereupon Mr. Crisp objected, saying that he wanted the other side to go on record as voting for

brief speech, in which he said he would not one objected to the resolution of Mr McCall. This subject was one near to the hearts of the American people and should

d, Mr. Crisp moved to refer the resolulost on a rising vote-80 to 206. Mr. Crisp demanded a yea and nay vote, which was

resolution was adopted without a division. Mr. Fisher, of New York, offered for immediate consideration a resolution to instruct the committee on naval affairs, when appointed, to investigate the reports that the battle ship Texas was faulty in construction and also to report on the plans, construction, cost and seaworthiness of the ship. Mr. Crisp objected

The following committee on accounts was announced: Aldrich, of Illinois, chairman; Odell, of New York; McCall, of Tennessee Tracy, of Missouri, and Long, of Kansas, Republicans; Rusk, of Missouri and Price. of Louisiana, Democrats. Then, at 3:35 p. m., the House, on Mr. Dingley's motion, adjourned until Thursday.

Not Approved by the "Thunderer." LONDON, Dec. 11 .- The Times this morning has an editorial commenting on the action of the House of Representatives at | Harry's desire to see her apparently in-Washington relating to speeches made in England and Scotland on the policy of protection by United States Embassador Bayard as follows: "Speeches such as those made by Mr. Bayard would not be delivered by a European diplomate, and even in Mr. Bayard's case they were rather surprising. Nevertheless, impeachment seems a very disproportionate punishment for what, at the worst, is an indiscretion."

Atlanta Medals and Diplomas. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.-After consulta-on with President Collier and Secretary Lewis, of the exposition, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, chairman of the jury of awards, has ointed a supplementary international ry composed of five members of the directory and five foreigners. The Cotton States and International Exposition will deliver its diplomas and medals before the close of the fair, which ends Dec. 31. The total number of medals awarded is 1,543 and the number of diplomas 1,546. Considering the fact that the world's fair medals are not all delivered yet, the promptness of the jury of awards at this exposition is considered

Awarued Mighest Honors-World's Pair.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HARRY HAYWARD EXECUTED AT

Went to the Gallows Laughing, Made a Statement, and Said "Let 'er Go, Megarden!" as the Drop Fell.

HIS LAST NIGHT IN JAIL

ING AND TELLING STORIES.

able Criminals of the Day-The Murder for Which He Was Punished.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.-Harry Hayward, the murderer of Miss Catherine Ging, was hanged in the jail here at 2:05 o'clock this morning. He made a statement that took five minutes to deliver and while no making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done. He walked to the gallows with a laugh on his lips and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words

"Let her go, Megarden!" The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the consupper shortly after 1 o'clock and was surrounded by the deputies and the death watches. Just before the death warrant was read Hayward turned to his brother Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, and said:

"You know I am a great believer spiritualism. If I get safely on the other side I will send a message to you." may be, or what position he occupies, has At 2 o'clock Hayward listened to the reading of the warrant. Soon after Sheriff Holmberg entered and the condemned man said

save you lifelong anxiety and will give me The sheriff replied: "I cannot do it, Harry know my duty." On the scaffold Harry made an extend-

would say: "God forgive me for what I have done." This is looked on as a confession. The trap fell at 2:05 o'clock and the wonderful

d statement. He said that to please the

that he lived for several moments after the trap fell. His neck was broken. Before dark last night morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the gray walls and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some official, yet they lingered in the vicinity waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered

Hayward's swell dinner, the "last supper" as he profanely expressed it, was served acwas a newspaper man and he congratulated | rived shortly after-not upon the summon the newspaper men of the country that of the condemned man, but in case that at the last moment a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man

> During the evening Hayward held lengthy conversation with his attendants and laughed and joked on the subject of his approaching execution. As Captain Sandberg was covering the windows of the jail, looking into the alley, Harry noticed him and shouted "That's right; block out the gaping crowd. There will be no visitors morgue, as I intend to change my quarters," and he laughed as he said it. To the newspaper men he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going

to a picnic instead of to his death. Hayward spent a considerable portion of last evening telling stories and listening to stories by others. It being his last night ne was allowed quite a privilege and was gay and jovial all the time and gave every as he would to dinner. He spoke about his wife occasionally, for he insisted she was his wife. He said he gave her \$50 to-day to make her feel good. He passed cigars around freely and talked about his great meal. The toast he proposed at dinner was 'Here's to the girl who loves me and to the girls whom I love." He gave it in the French. He said he could never hang un-"By impeachment or otherwise" and his less there was a crowd present. He wantmotion was agreed to. As amended the it would have been better to have the scafless there was a crowd present. He wantfold outside and have seats arranged so that every one could see it. As a sample of his conversation the following can be

> cage and Harry said: "How are you, sheriff? I am as fine as silk. You and I are the chief actors tonight, ar'nt we, sheriff?" He seemed to never think of any hereafter. About 10:30 last night a stenographer was admitted to Harry's cell and he finished the statement which he had been spending considerable time on lately. There was a large crowd around the jail and the city was full of deputy sheriffs and chiefs of police from all over the State, all anxious to see the

quoted. Sheriff Holmberg came into the

Harry Hayward's latest invention, that e was married secretly in August, 1894, to Miss Stella Goodman, a theater super-numerary, seems to be thoroughly exploded. spired the secret marriage story, but the sheriff took no stock in it, and the doomed man was not permitted to see the girl, although she responded to his summons Her mother declares that the marriage story is false and that her daughter had not seen Hayward for three years before his arrest. She had forgotten ever having met him until his arrest recalled the fact. She is but seventeen now. She has sent him many flowers during his incarceration. Not one of Hayward's relatives takes any stock in the tale.

Detective Quinlan yesterday revealed plot of Harry's to escape death, in which the condemned man put the utmost confi dence. He had seen a fakir show in which a man was apparently hanged, but escaped death by wearing a concealed harness, to which the noose was attached. He wanted Quinlan to hunt up the fakir and get the harness. He was to bribe the sheriff to adjust the noose to the harness and his parents were to "fix" the doctors so that they would pronounce him dead. His body would be turned over to his relatives and he would escape to South America. "But I will come back," he added, "to haunt and ruin my brother Adry." Quinlan apparently acquiesced, but did nothing in the

Hayward confessed his connection with the murder of Catherine Ging to county physician Frank Burton last night. The assertion created no interest, however, as Hayward's damaging admissions to detective Quinlan and to his brother, Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, had already been published.

A CONSCIENCELESS WRETCH.

Story of the Cold-Blooded Murder

Hayward Planned It. On the evening of Dec. 3, 1894, a little after 8 o'clock, the dead body of Miss Catherine Ging, a well-known dressmaker of Minneapolis, was found lying by the side of the lonely road that skirts Lake Calhoun, one of the favored summer drives. but less used in December. An hour before she had taken from the Goosman stables a buggy and what has become famous as the "Buckskin horse" and had driven away unaccompanied. Soon after 8 o'clock her dead body was found, and at about the same time the horse came trotting into coughs and catarrhs, in the shape of daily the stable alone and with no indications of and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Horethe stable alone and with no indications of having run away. At first it had been thought there had been a fatal runaway, the battered condition of the head seeming to the stable alone and with no indications of and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar. The paroxysms are it is a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway, the battered condition of the head seeming to the stable alone and with no indications of and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar. The paroxysms are it is a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the battered condition of the head seeming to the stable alone and with no indications of and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar. The paroxysms are it is a fatal runaway. It is a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway, and the first it had been a fatal runaway. It is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the battered condition of the head seeming the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the battered condition of the head seeming the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is a fatal runaway. The paroxysms are in the fatal runaway is a fatal runaway is

or suicide. For some days there was something of uncertainty, but the officers were finally put on what turned out to be the proper track by one from whom they

Harry Hayward's first appearance in the matter was at midnight on the night of the murder, when he came to police headquarters and expressed his belief that the woman had been murdered, explaining that he believed it was the scheme of some unknown persons to "do" him out of several thousand dollars of insurance money from policies Miss Ging had assigned to him as security for loans. Hayward and the security for loans. Hayward and the murdered girl had been close acquaintances, and he, a great gambler, had placed money for her on the cards and had been associ-Miss Ging lived in the Ozark, a handsome apartment house, owned by Hayward's father, and they were able to see much of each other. Owing to his close friendship for the woman, Harry was closeted with the officers, under the direction of Mayor Eustis, for thirteen hours, and during that time was subjected to a terrible inquisition without food or rest. His nerve was alwithout food or rest. His nerve was al-ways remarkable, and was never more evi-dent than then, for after twenty hours in custody he was released, the officers be-ing unable to get anything from him that would seem to connect him in any way with the crime. The insurance money had made

tion of the mystery. One of the best-known citizens of Minneapolis is "Elder" L. M. Stewart, a wealthy man of long residence in the city. He had been an attorney and was for years the adviser of all members of the Hayward family. From him came a letter addressed to the county attorney and written only after long pondering over stated that three days before the murder ne had a call from Adry A. Hayward, an older brother of Harry, who told him that Harry and Claus Blixt, engineer at the Ozark, were about to murder Miss Ging. The "Elder" knew that Harry often talked in ways he had no thought of acting, and therefore told Adry he was being fooled and to pay no attention to the matter. Adry insisted that it was true and that he fully believed the murder would occur, but he dropped the matter when told to do so and nothing more was thought of it until the announcement of the murder, and that brought the conversation to Mr. Stewart's mind, and he sent his letter to County

Attorney Nye.

The funcral came next day and in the afternoon of that day Harry Hayward was arrested. He had been again subjected to a searching examination during the previous night and his arrest was a surprise. Six hours later Adry was also behind the bars and the next day Blixt and his wife were arrested. Mrs. Blixt was soon set at liberty. On Sunday, Dec. 9, Claus Blixt been wholy planned and executed by Harry the influence of Harry Hayward, who se-cured control over him by inducing him to set fire to a barn and then threatening him with prosecution if he did not carry out his further plans. He said Harry Hayward had paid Miss Ging counterfeit money when he made the loans, and that he then proposed that he murder her. On the night in question he had planned for him to meet him at a certain place on the lonely road. Harry Hayward had driven out with Miss Ging, had murdered her and, driving to the appointed place, had compelled him (Blixt) to get into the buggy with the dead woman. He instructed him to drive on until he was sure she was quite dead, to then throw her out of the carriage, turn he horse loose and get back to the Ozark Flats as soon as possible. Blixt was in-duced to take this part in the crime that Hayward might hurry back into town and the foundation for an alibi, which he did by appearing in several public places. He even planned to take the daughter of C. J. Bartleson to the theater, entering in a conspicuous manner just after the curtain had risen for the first act of "A Trip to Chinatown." Besides acknowledging this part of the crime, Blixt said Harry Hayward had often talked with him about his conscience, and had offered him large sums of money to "go out and kill some one-anybody" and to 'set fire to buildings." He had proposed to fire the Ozark Flats, a five-story brick building filled with tenants, for the in-surance money that could be realized. When Blixt remonstrated by saying, "Why your father and mother live in these flats," Harry had retorted, "I don't care for that; I want to get rid of the old folks any-way." Harry had, he said, also confessed to three other murders and had tried to inhe had planned to "hold up" or "do up" another man. For the murder of Miss Ging Blixt was offered \$2,000 of the insurance money, and for the job to be done in Chicago \$400. When Blixt had protested

against the killing of Miss Ging Harry had replied, "I would as soon kill her as At midnight Blixt sent for Mayor Eustis confession. He confessed that it was he who actually committed the murder, hough he had been instigated and led by larry Hayward. The murder had first Harry Hayward had brought him a piece rail. He was to crush Miss Ging's while out driving and then deposit the body near a catch-basin. Another plan proposed was for Harry Hayward to project over the sill. Then Blixt was to start the elevator and crush her head, and report it as an accident. But Monday night Harry Hayward had come to him in the engine room and, thrusting a pint bottle of whisky into his hands, had compelled him to drink half of it. Then he gave him a revolver and told him he was to meet him at the junction of Hennepin avenue and Kenwood boulevard. He would drive up with Miss Ging and make suitable explanations. Then Blixt was to drive away with her and shoot her. Blixt was to throw the body out, turn the horse loose, return to the flats, recharge the revolver with another kind of cartridge, and place it in its accustomed place under Hayward's pillow. Blixt confessed that he did all this, and said he was finally induced to commit

Various corroborating circumstances were later found, and it was for this that Harry Hayward, the stalwart six-footer, handsome, nervy, erratic and reckless gambler, was convicted and sentenced to hang. Blixt pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison for life for his share in the crime. The trial of Harry Hayward was a notable event in criminal jurisprudence, full of sensational incidents, and lasted nearly

seven weeks from Jan. 21. Governor Clough set the execution for June 21, but the filing of the appeal to the Supreme Court necessitated a postponement. Nov. 20 the Supreme Court announced its decision, affirming the decision of the lower court. Executive clemency was refused and the Governor fixed the day for the execution for Wednesday, Dec. 11, between midnight and dawn.

NO CLASS B TEAMS.

Agreement Between Leading Bicycle Manufacturers for Next Year.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 10.-It is reported in bicycle circles here that seven of the leading bicycle manufacturers of the country, including the Pope Manufacturing Company, E. C. Stearns Cycling Company, Syracuse Cycling Company and Morgan & Wright, of Chicago, have agreed not to son. About two months ago the racing committee of the cycling Board of Trade

of the United States regarding the employment of class racers for 1896. Out of about fifty answers received, thirty-four manufacturers expressed themselves as against the employment of Class B racing teams to follow the national circuit. Forty-two of the fifty expressed themselves as being willing to enter into an agreement not to do so. The decision not to employ Class B racers is said to be the outgrowth of this attempt to sound the manufacturers and see what they would do in case a break was

Cut a Whale in Two.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The crew of the German steamer Amrum, which arrived here to-day from Progresso, reports that on Dec. 8, in latitude 35:40, longitude 74:30, the vessel struck a sleeping whale, cutting it in two parts. The monster was over seventy feet long. The steamer sustained no

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Thousands of injunctions. The cold-

catching community, thousands of them.

MEMORABLE EVENT IN THE HIS-

Inauguration of the First Republican Governor and Administration the Commonwealth Has Had.

BIG CROWD AT FRANKFORT

LOUISVILLE AND OTHER CITIES.

Ceremonies Witnessed by 20,000 People-New Chief Executive's Inaugural Speech-Sketch of His Career.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.-William O'Connell Bradley at noon to-day was sworn in as Governor of Kentucky, and the first Republican administration in the history of the Commonwealth was ushered in. Never before was such a crowd seen in people here by noon as ever before came witness an inauguration. Cincinnati sent five hundred Republicans. Covington and Newport sent a thousand members of half a dozen clubs. The Garfield Club, of Louisville, swelled the delegation from that city to several thousand people. Two special trains of ten coaches each, which came from Lexington, were packed and many were unable to get aboard. Colonel Bradley, with his wife and daughter, arrived last night on a special train from his home at Lancaster, and became the guest of Col. L. P. Tarleton, a leading Republican. All the other State officers-elect were on hand this morning. The public buildings, stores and residences were covered with flags and bunting and the city presented a beautiful

At 11 o'clock the inaugural procession was started by the firing of salutes on Arsenal hill. The First Regiment of State militia, under command of Col. John B. Castle man, and the Second Regiment, under Col. E. H. Gaither, were in the van. Then came Governor-elect Bradley and Governor Brown in a carriage. Other carriages bearing distinguished visitors followed. Then

came organized clubs and delegations on foot. The procession was a lengthy one and comprised four divisions. At noon it reached the Statehouse, where the inaugural stand was located. Fully twenty thousand people were gathered there to witness the ceremonies. Mayor Julian presided. Dr. W. C. Taylor offered prayer. Judge W. H. Holt delivered the address of parting and welcome. Then came the valedictory of the retiring Governor, John Young Brown. Governor-elect Bradley followed with his

inaugural address. He said, in part: "The credit and honor of the State and Nation are of first importance. The recent popular verdict, which has declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, but at the same time the maintenance of the best and highest standard, so that every dollar shall be of equal value, should be accepted and adhered to; and while public credit should be protected, we should none the less favor a well-regulated system of protection to every branch of American industry; such a system as will encourage genius, nourish and increase diversified industries, maintain and enlarge a home market, and protect every honest son of toil from the degradation of competition with the pauper labor of the old world. 'Together with this should be fostered

that reciprocity which will insure free exchange of our products with other nations fully grown or manufactured in this counour resources, advance our material prosperity and give to Kentucky the position she is entitled to occupy in the sisterhood

"Above all things, the Constitution and laws within its spirit must be enforced. Every citizen shall be protected in life, liberty and property at whatever cost. I solemnly appeal to the people in every locality and the officers of the State for a faithful, energetic and fearless enforcement of the law. Nothing can be more effective in the suppression of crime than the cultivation and expression of a healthy public sentiment which will hold in just execration every criminal, more especially the

"Mob violence, which has its home in the breasts of cowards, should be prevented at all hazards, and, if committed, should be properly and severely punished. Such action is an open declaration of the want of confidence in the courts, and, instead of promoting, does serious injury to the welfare of the State. The commission of crime to punish crime can find no apologist in a Christian

see the right; be just, as He enables me to determine what is just, and, by the love which I cherish for the State of my birth, prosperity, enforce her laws, protect her citizens and maintain her honor, remem-

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Pryor, Standing with his head bared beneath the American flag, with his right hand lifted and his left resting on the Bible, Colonel Bradley repeated the words which made him the chief executive of the grand old Commonwealth. Governor Bradley, during the entire parade and ceremony, received such an ovation as must have warmed his heart. As the military and clubs marched and countermarched cheers rose from thousands of throats for the new chief executive. As Colonel Bradley mounted the inaugural stand he was given a reception which beggars description. This evening Governor Bradley and family were entertained at dinner by ex-Governor Brown, in the executive mansion. night was given a grand inaugural ball in the historic Assembly ball room.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

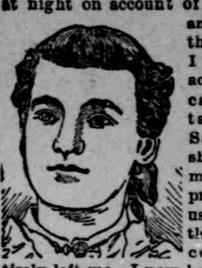
Brief Sketch of Col. Bradley's Career -A Lawyer at Eighteen.

William O'Connell Bradley was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., on March 18, 1847. His father, Robert M. Bradley, was the most distinguished land lawyer in the State, but owing to his liberailty and care-Young Bradley was obliged to quit school at suspension of the courts and leaving the periment. Bradley family without resources. The boy ran away from home several times and enlisted in the Union army, but on account of his youth his father took him home. Finally, in 1865, Bradley having passed a creditable examination by two Circuit judges, the Legislature passed the first act of the kind in Kentucky, enabling him to procure a license to practice law, he being only eighteen years of age, the law requiring the applicant to be twenty-one years old.
From this time Brauley rose rapidly in his profession, and for many years he has stood in the front rank in Kentucky. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney the only office he has ever held. In 1872 he was the Republican nominee for Congress against the Hon. M. J. Durham, ex-Controller of the Currency, and was defeated by a small majority in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. In 1876 and 1878 he was the Republican nominee for Congress, but ill health compelled him to decline the latter nomination, as that for Governor in 1879. Prior to this, and while too young to be eligible, the Republican minority in the Legislature nominated him for United In 1880 he was a delegate at large to the

Chicago convention, and there acquired na-tional reputation as an orator by his speech seconding Grant's nomination. He was then chosen to represent Kentucky on the na-tional committee, which place he still holds. In 1884 he made his famous defense of the South against the attempt to deprive this section of equal representation. This speech brought the convention to its feet and stopped all effort to reduce Southern rep-

Know Hood's Cured

"I was all run down and could not sleep at night on account of the continuous



through my body. I had also stomach troubles and catarrh. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time I commenced to oimprove, and after using three botcomplaint entirely left me. I now have an appetite, cleep well and am free from all stomach trouble. I know I was cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla MISS ALICE WRAY, W. Bridgewater, Pa. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effec-

ity had been reduced from over 40,000 to less than 15,000. It was in this campaign that Colonel Bradley charged the State administigation by the next Legislature that ex-posed the defection by State Treasurer Tate to the amount of \$247,000 and caused his flight. In this campaign there was not a single Republican daily paper in Ken-tucky and less than a dozen weeklies, and the campaign fund, which was contributed by Colonel Bradley, amounted to \$750. In 1888 Colonel Bradley was sent to the national convention as a delegate at large and every Kentucky delegate was instructed to support him for the nomination for Vice President, which he did not get be-

cause it was deemed impolitic to nominate In 1892 Colonel Bradley again headed the Kentucky delegation at Minneapolis. Governor Bradley is a man a little below medium height, with great physical strength and remarkable energy and infond of a good story. His family consists wife and daughter, aged seventeen His wife is descended from the famous McKee family and is a great niece of the wife of old Gov. Robert P. Letcher, of the wife of old Gov. Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky. Governor Bradley's only son, George, died a few years ago, and his loss was a blow from which Governor Bradley never recovered. The Governor and his family are old Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

YOUNG SMITH COURTED MRS. HIG-GINSON AND HER DAUGHTER, TOO.

Because the Gay Harvard Man Ran Away with Her Mother.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.-The social circles of Boston have not yet recovered from the shock of the elopement of Mrs. Francis L. Higginson with young James Wheatland the story that have not yet been given much publicity, although they are the talk of the clubs, and the gossip of the upper

It is said that the dashing young Harvard man left behind him a broken heart in the Higginson family, and it was not the millionaire banker's, either. If report be true, the beautiful young daughter of Mrs. Higginson, though only seventeen, and one of the city's most notable "buds," was very much in love with the gay young cavalier, and that, while he was presumably calling upon her, he was in reality seizing every opportunity to pay court to her handsome mamma. The feelings of the daughter, if this be true, can better be imagined than

Many who know Mr. Higginson wonder what fascination caused his handsome wife to marry him. He never was regarded as riage, and after it he became so wrapped up in his business affairs that his family, it is said, received comparatively little of his attention. Mrs. Higginson was always been a leader in Boston's exclusive society. Her husband, on the contrary, was so wrapped up in business matters that he gave no time or thought to his wife's pleasures and triumphs. Young however, appeared to worship the daughter. He was tall, well built, and no better dancer whirled round the parlors of Beacon Hill. He was quite popular with the women and had quite a number of friends among the men. Although Mrs. Higginson is fourteen years his senior, she does not look more than thirty-two or

Mr. Higginson occupies the tremendous built by Gen. C. A. Whittier several years ago, and known as Whittier's folly. He also has a fine residence at Beverly Farms. Notwithstanding their beautiful surround ings and immense wealth, the Higginsons in directions diametrically opposite. The husband planned and schemed in the great struggle to accumulate money, while his wife had only social aspirations. There were, it is said, no manifestations of affection between the two, and several months they became decidedly estranged. They dwelt at such extremities of the great mansion that they were as far apart as if they had lived in two separate houses. They seldom saw each other and as seldom

Perhaps this was the reason that the

caping pair were far out on the Atlantic When Mrs. Higginson said she was going to New York to the horse show no one thought much about it. She did go to the horse show, and Smith, the handsome Harvard man, was ever at her side. When the Hamburg-American steamer sailed for Genoa on Nov. 23, the two Bos tonians were among the passengers regis tered under the ample disguise of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Immediately upon hearing of her desertion, several days later, Mr. Hig-ginson, it is said, drew his check for \$100,000 and mailed it to Genoa to his wifels credit This statement has been received everywhere with a great deal of surprise. To those who know all about the family af fairs it is not so amazing. They know that when Mrs. Higginson was the acknowledged belle of Boston, and the daughter of wealthy Dr. J. N. Borland, president of the aristocratic Somerset Club, young Frank Higginson was just starting in the banking business without much money. What-ever persuaded the popular Miss Borland to bestow her coveted favor on Mr. Higginson nobody could tell. She did, however, and she was bestowed \$100,000 as a wedding dowry and a start in business as well. If Higginson was plain of feature and curious of disposition, he knew finance and invested the comfortable nest egg wisely. It grew and grew until, after his careful manipulation, it has become many times a million dollars. Now the multi-millionaire gives lessness about money matters he died poor. | back her little fortune that laid the foundation to his immense wealth. So Mrs. Higginson commences her new life with the age of fourteen, the war causing the the same sum she started on her first ex-

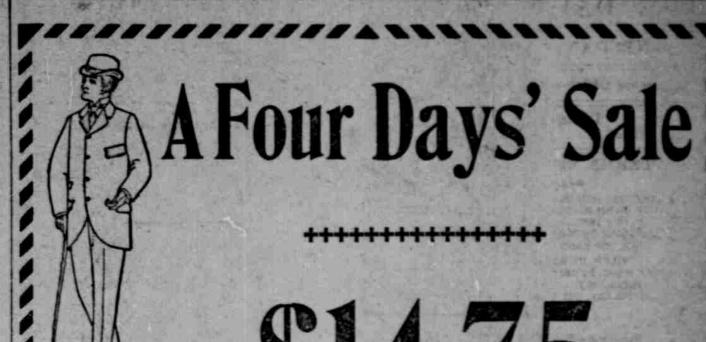
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